ISSN 1809-127X (online edition)
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Check List
Journal of species lists and distribution

NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, Cycloramphidae, *Odontophrynus moratoi* Jim and Caramaschi, 1980: Filling gaps. Discovery of a new population in the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil

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ABSTRACT: The current note reports the presence of *Odontophrynus moratoi* at municipality of São Carlos, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. This is the third known locality of occurence of this cycloramphid frog considered threatened of extinction.

The genus *Odontophrynus* currently comprises 11 species, six of them occurring in Brazil (Frost 2009). *Odontophrynus moratoi* is a small-sized species first described from Rubião Júnior, municipality of Botucatu, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil (Jim and Caramaschi 1980). The species was known only by one population from the type locality, with declining indications in the last ten years, due to the pressure of human activities (Brasileiro *et al.* 2008). Recently, these same authors discovered a new population of *O. moratoi* at Estação Ecológica Itirapina, municipalities of Itirapina and Brotas, state of São Paulo (Brasileiro *et al.* 2008). This record consists in the second known locality of the species, extending its geographical distribution in approximately 105 km northeast of Botucatu, São Paulo.

During field works conducted in municipality of São Carlos (22°01'00.5" S, 47°56'21.0" W, 810 m above sea level), state of São Paulo, between 1 February and 5 February 2009, males of *O. moratoi* were observed calling in chorus (Figure 1). The individuals started emitting advertisement calls during the sunset and still in the presence of light. Specimens were observed in open area, sheltered in herbaceous bushes and shrubberies, close to the ground, calling at variable stream distances, ranging about 10 to 30 meters. The environment is characterized by a mosaic of sugarcane cultivation lands and areas of forest regeneration, with presence of small remaining native vegetation islands, in a rural landscape.

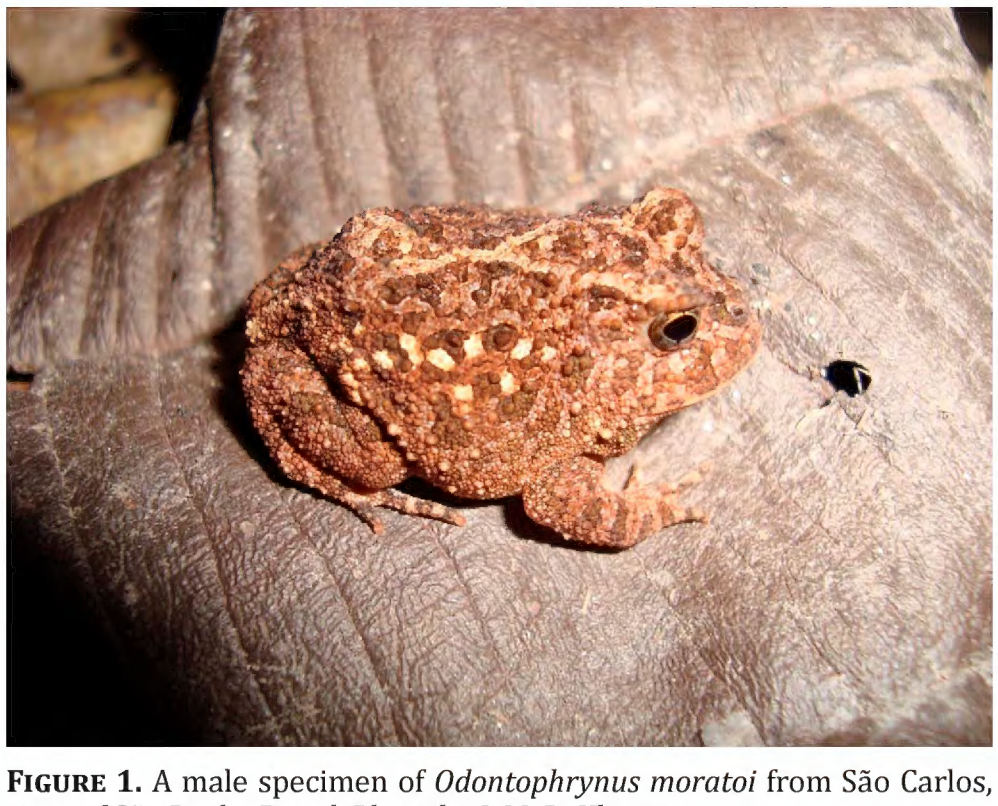

FIGURE 1. A male specimen of *Odontophrynus moratoi* from São Carlos, state of São Paulo, Brazil. Photo by J. M. D. Kleinsorge.

The current record consists in the third locality known for *O. moratoi* and represents an important contribution on the geographical distribution and conservation status of the species (Figure 2). *Odontophrynus moratoi* is considered Vulnerable by the red list of threatened species of the state of São Paulo (Secretaria do Meio Ambiente do Estado de São Paulo 2009) and Endangered by the Brazilian red list of threatened species (Ministério do Meio Ambiente 2008), and IUCN Red List (Cruz and Caramaschi 2004). The discovery of one population of *O. moratoi* in São Carlos corroborates Brasileiro *et al.* (2008) in the need of executing inventories around Botucatu and Estação Ecológica de Itirapina for an accurate evaluation of the real threatened status of *O. moratoi*, as well as the suggestion to change its status for "data deficient". It is important to emphasize that the place of current record is under constant anthropogenic pressure, which can contribute to the reduction or even local extinction of this population. However, the species shows capability to resist to some level of human impacts and/or to colonize altered environments.

The specimen of *O. moratoi* was collected in São Carlos with permits of the Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) (collection permits #150/2008 - CGFAP), and deposited at the Laboratório de Herpetologia do Museu de Ciências Naturais da PUC Minas, Belo Horizonte, state of Minas Gerais, Brazil (MCNAM 12516) .

Figure 2. Three localities of known distribution of *Odontophrynus moratoi* in the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil. Triangle, Botucatu; circle, Estação Ecológica de Itirapina; square, São Carlos.

Acknowledgments: We thank Dr. Reuber A. Brandão and Dr. Luciana B. Nascimento for confirming the specimen identity and Holos Engenharia for financial support.

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Received: November 2009
Revised: January 2010
Accepted: February 2010
Published online: February 2010
Editorial responsibility: Marcelo N. de C. Kokubum